

by the Department in getting supplies as readily as required. This deficiency is due to want of plants capable of manufacturing the enormous quantities required on short notice. Affairs are said to be improving daily, and with the first division of the Cuban army of invasion on the sea the opportunity for meeting the demands of troops at all the big camps for supplies and equipments of all kinds is presented.

The President has nominated as Major-General of Volunteers J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, and as Brigadier-General of Volunteers J. P. S. Gohin, of Pennsylvania, now Commander in Chief, G. A. R.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, has issued a general order to the cable companies that hereafter no news concerning the movements of American vessels or of American troops were to be permitted to be sent to foreign countries. The order covers both press cables and private messages. Gen. Greely said that in the enforcement of the order no exceptions would be made. The order applies to all movements of vessels and troops, whether the subject-matter of the dispatch offered has been published in this country or not.

According to the press dispatches, the negro Regulars, who have been since the capture of before in the South since the

like a mortar ball, in the midst of the fortification.

The President on June 9 granted a pardon to Capt. John D. Hart, of Philadelphia, formerly of Baltimore, now serving a sentence of two years for engaging in a filibustering expedition to Cuba. The recommendation of the Attorney-General to the President was in part as follows: "Capt. Hart's offense was against the United States. It was the laws of this Government which he violated. He was sentenced for disobedience to a Federal criminal statute, the object of which is to enable this country to maintain in good faith and with efficiency its obligations of neutrality to friendly powers. So long as Spain remained at peace with the United States she also had a right to insist upon a rigorous enforcement of the law against such offenders. But being now at war with the United States, Spain has no further right to consideration. I think it has been manifest by this time that the neutrality laws of the United States will be vigorously and severely enforced by the Government, and that the punishment already undergone by Capt. Hart is adequate under the circumstances, to serve as a warning and an example, and that no harm can come to the administration of justice by his release."

OUR NAVY ACTIVE.

(Continued from first page.)

an approaching foe. The stately battleship Indiana, it is expected, will lead the procession of ships, which will be the most numerous gathered in American waters since the civil war. The troops should arrive off Santiago by Wednesday night, supposing the fleet proceeds at eight knots speed, and landing operations should begin by Thursday, for Gen. Shafter will not keep his men on shipboard a moment longer than necessary.

MOVEMENT OF PORTO RICO.

In 10 days' time, unless unforeseen obstacles are encountered, the movement upon Porto Rico will begin. The War Department has been in close communication by telegraph with Gen. Miles at Tampa, and all the necessary instructions have been given to the Commanding General for the preparations of the military forces to be used in this part of the campaign. Gen. Miles in turn has been consulting with Lieuts. Shaw and Lee at Jacksonville, giving the necessary detailed instructions, and all is so near ready that there were some essential supplies on hand the expedition could start within 24 hours.

The Navy Department has been advised of the purpose of the expedition. The Board-to-day made arrangements for the supply of the conveying fleet. This will be of a more formidable character than that which goes to the Philippines, for the expedition, for the plans, contemplate a joint attack upon the San Juan fortifications by the Army and Navy, and these fortifications are so powerful that heavily armored ships only can be sent against them at the beginning. Therefore, it is believed that Sampson's battleships will head this fleet.

MONDAY, JUNE 13.

GUANTANAMO.

Additional details have arrived by way of Jamaica of the attack on the Spanish fleet at Guantamo on Saturday, but these leave much to be explained. The best portion of the news is that the detachments under Lieuts. Shaw and Lee have returned safely, though much exhausted by 18 hours constant firing on the Spaniards who filled the woods around them, and possibly were necessary. At least five Spaniards are known to have been killed.

At 5 o'clock Saturday the firing was again resumed by the Spaniards, who appeared off the camp on the edge of a small island about a mile to the north-east. It was presumed that they had rifles and a 4-inch field gun and in a short time all signs of the enemy had disappeared. Col. Huntington then sent to a landing for some 3-inch guns, which were dragged up the hill and placed in position at the summit. The skirmish lines thrown around the camp kept up a sporadic firing all the afternoon, but much result to show for it. Meanwhile the Marlbhead left the harbor and threw a few shells into the woods.

Sunday morning the Spaniards opened fire from two guns placed on the west side of the harbor. The shots flew wild. The Texas, Yankee, and torpedo boat, which were lying in the harbor, opened fire, and in a short time silenced the Spanish guns. The latter fired only once after the ships opened on them. There were no casualties on the American side. Our vessels cut the cable at Guantamo, which it is believed is the last line leading from Cuba to the world.

AT SANTIAGO.

The Cubans are very active, expressing the greatest confidence and promising to maintain a close blockade of Santiago on the land side. Strict supervision is exercised in the harbor, arms and supplies, and nothing is given to an insurgent camp beyond what it can successfully defend against any probable Spanish force. The insurgents represent that their forces are rapidly increasing. Certainly they have shown their ability in the neighborhood of Guantamo, where they have got possession of the railway and telegraph termini. The fine harbor there will make a good American base.

The insurgents are said to be watching Monday's bombardment from the hills at the rear of Santiago; that as many as 300 Spaniards were killed and several hundred wounded in the city, and that not only 180 yards wide, but of good depth, is revealed.

Santiago was founded by Velasquez in 1514, and the harbor, the oldest town in Cuba. It was for many years the capital of the island, but was unhealthy and remote from the more populous provinces of the island.

The country around Santiago is exceedingly rich in mineral wealth, but the mining has never been encouraged. The El Cobre, 12 miles from the city, is one of the finest copper mines in the world.

The cathedral of Santiago, finished in 1873, is the largest and most picturesque of the three of the name, was built about 1640, and is a fine specimen of the colonial "donkey" style, with battlements, towers, and a large number of other architectural details.

The castle on the opposite side of the entrance—Castle La Soca, or Bateria de la Estrella—is of the same character, though smaller.

East of the harbor entrance several miles is a splendid iron pier, costing \$200,000, and built by an American company, under the supervision of the Navy.

There is another fine pier a few miles further east, built by the Spanish-American Iron Company, whose mines are at Pinar del Rio. These piers are probably where the troops landed.

The streets of Santiago are very bad, many of them rugged and steep, and all intolerable. They are lined by stone-walled houses.

The city is supplied with very bad water. The harbor is naturally one of the finest in the world, but it has not been taken care of, and the engineers and officials have been negligent in its improvement.

One of the best features of the city is the Alameda, a road half a mile long, extending along the water front, and shaded by palms and other picturesque trees. Its condition, as well as that of all other foreign residents, without whom Santiago would have been ruined long ago. The Spaniards only care to fill their own pockets with the money that they can get for the day.

There is not a hotel in the city that an American tramp would stop at if he could. The only place where a tramp could stay is a private house, and these are few and far between.

They had a fine band in the city until most of its members joined the insurgents. In December, 1873, 53 of the Virginians were shot at the slaughterhouses of Santiago.

The population of the city is about 45,000, of whom less than 10,000 are whites. Santiago is Spanish for St. James, and is the special patron saint of Spain, on account of a myth that he once made a journey to that country.

Regulars at Jonesboro.

John Burgrave, Co. K, 14th Mich., Bridgeport, Conn., writes: "I have just read the reply of Charles F. Brown, Co. F, 14th Regt. Maine, to the letter of the 14th of June, and I would like to tell you that I know of that affair at Jonesboro. I do not know where the 74th were that day, but I do know where the Regulars were for a little while at least. They had position on the left of my regiment, and they broke and ran to the rear, but they were not shot at. We never saw them again. On account of the retreat of the Regulars our regiment had to halt in an exposed position, until the 17th N. Y. could be moved from our rear. The Colonel of the 17th and a good many men were killed, but they took the works with a rush."

An Ingenious Scheme.

Truth.

Miss Evangeline Cossio y Cisneros, the young Cuban girl who, since her arrival in this country last winter, has been the ward of Mrs. John A. Logan, and the Cuban, Lieut. Carlos F. Carbonel, who aided Karl Decker, the Washington newspaper man, in rescuing Miss Cossio from Spanish dealers in Havana, where she was married last year, writes: "I have just read the letter of the 14th of June, and I would like to tell you that I know of that affair at Jonesboro. I do not know where the 74th were that day, but I do know where the Regulars were for a little while at least. They had position on the left of my regiment, and they broke and ran to the rear, but they were not shot at. We never saw them again. On account of the retreat of the Regulars our regiment had to halt in an exposed position, until the 17th N. Y. could be moved from our rear. The Colonel of the 17th and a good many men were killed, but they took the works with a rush."

SONG OF THE RAPID-FIRES.

You may take the thirteen-inchers,
And the eight-inchers and four;
You may take the heavy battery,
And the rain of shells it pours;
You may take the gun projectile
And the shells that are shot;
But we, the rapid-fires,
Are the guns that make things hot.
Oh, it's swift the turret swing out,
Oh, it's swift the turret swing out,
We reach the decks and sweep them
With their living walls of men!
It's ping, and spang, and sputter,
And it's heads are shot;
The tenors in the chorus
That is sung across the sea!

Swing your broadside into action,
Let the forward turret play;
Hark the thunder of the cannon
As they dance the shot and shrapnel;
Sweep the courses with the squadron,
Let them give and take again;
Send the foe the thunder-challenge—
But it's we that take the meat!
Oh, it's terrible to hear us
As across the heaving billows
We are tenors of the chorus,
But on starboard or on lee,
On land the expedition could start within
That is sung across the sea!

We are flame and fire and terror,
We are tenors of the chorus,
We are again and at them
Ere they charge the heavy gun;
And our lips are red with battle,
And our throats are hoarse with smoke,
When we land upon their quarter
And they feel our lightning stroke.
Oh, it's rapid, rapid, rapid,
Jolly rapid-fires are we,
Singing 'round the ranging turret
And across the surging sea.
We are brothers to the heavens,
And we strike where they have
missed.
And there's doom upon the quarter
Where our twenty bolts have kissed.

Swing the pounders into action,
We shall beat the batteries yet;
From the furnace to the furnace
The naked seamen sweat,
And we are heard amid the chorus,
And they know our surging shout,
As we sing across the billows
From our triple steel redoubt.
Oh, it's a ripple and roar and rumble
When the thunders sink the foe,
And it's a death upon the billows
When the solid pounders go;
But it's a swift the turret swing out
And with steady, ready ken
We search the decks and sweep them
With their living walls of men!

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FIGHTING THEM OVER

What the Veterans Have to Say
About Their Campaigns.

MANY DAYS OF FIGHTING.

Incidents of the Retreat from Columbia to Nashville.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I was a member of the 8th Tenn., First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Corps. I wish to speak of the part my brigade took during the retreat from Columbia to Nashville.

On Nov. 21, 1864, we were lying eight miles south of Columbia, on the Pulaski road, where we were in pursuit of Gen. Hood. At 5 o'clock a. m. we got orders to move, it being the first intimation that we were in the vicinity of the enemy.

We left and started on the back track for Columbia on quick time, and were not too soon. Marching across Columbia pike we formed line-of-battle, just as our cavalry, out of ammunition and closely pressed by the enemy's cavalry, passed on the line. The artillery came into position, and with the aid of the infantry repulsed the rebel horsemen.

We were ordered to intrench ourselves, and we lay there the remainder of the day. Our artillery kept up a fire until dark. The morning of the 23rd we came up so close that they stuck rails in the mouths of some of our cannon, and one rebel demanding the surrender of a piece of artillery, the cannoner hit him over the head with the rammer. I went out in front of our works about 10 yards after the fighting had ceased, and stepped from one dead rebel to another without getting on the ground. The ditch in front of our works—eight feet wide by two feet deep—was filled with dead and wounded.

As we would carry in the wounded and return for others, hundreds would cry out: "Take us in first." Our brigade lost heavily in retaking the works. Consider the number engaged on our side in the battle of Franklin, and compare it with some of the great battles of the war, and the loss in killed and wounded at Franklin, for the first time after the fighting had ceased, we heard the sound of a rebel firing from the rear. About 25 stands of rebel colors were captured. I was told by some of the prisoners who fought on our left, and in front of the Second Brigade of our division, that they piled their dead comrades up to make a protection from balls.

We went on to Nashville, and it was not long before Hood's army was broken up.—A. A. JONES.

The Duck River at Columbia makes a bend in the shape of a horseshoe, and after we had been driven across the river from the south side, were on the inside of the shoe. So the rebels, passing on our right and left flanks, had a complete crossfire on our men. During the day they kept us continually engaged.

On the 29th the rebels came on us in the bend at 10 o'clock a. m. Gen. Hood had been sending a heavy mounted force around our flanks to take possession of Spring Hill, on the Columbia and Nashville pike, 12 miles in our rear, and cut off the way towards Nashville. At noon a portion of the Fourth Corps moved towards the rear. The rebels forced their way across the river under our fire, and forming under the banks, their artillery on our flanks, made a charge. Those on the flanks on the opposite side of the river crossed, their cavalry at the same time changing over the river.

We were compelled to fall back. Our brigade being in front, suffered the loss of many men, killed and wounded. The 12th and 16th Ky., of our brigade, lost heavily. At 7 o'clock p. m. we received orders to withdraw, fell in, and moved out towards Spring Hill.

We arrived at Spring Hill at midnight. The Fourth Corps had come upon the enemy at 1 o'clock that day, in possession of the pike, and engaged and driven them from the pike, after fighting till dark. As we passed through Spring Hill we could see the enemy's campfires, not over 600 yards from our line of march.

On Wednesday, Nov. 30, we arrived at Franklin, after marching 24 miles without a stop. We encountered fighting, and soon the enemy made their appearance at our front, four columns deep. At 4 o'clock p. m. they came on as if on dress parade.

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HONOR FOR AN ARMY NURSE.

The Likeness of Mrs. Elmina P. Spencer Will Be Cut in the Albany Capitol Statuary.

Mrs. Elmina P. Spencer, a famous army nurse of the civil war, will be honored by having her likeness carved on the western staircase of the Albany, N. Y., State Capitol. Mrs. Spencer is now a resident of Oswego, N. Y., and is 79 years old.

Col. Albert B. Shaw, while Commander of the Department of New York, G. A. R., took the initial steps in the matter, and March sent a letter to Superintendent Aldridge requesting that he arrange to have placed in the Capitol the face of some worthy and famous army nurse, representing the State of New York. The Superintendent suggested that the selection be left to the Department of New York, and Col. H. H. Pyman and Asst. Adj. Gen. Lester were appointed a Committee by Col. Shaw. The Council of Administration unanimously agreed on Mrs. Spencer.

Mrs. Spencer is well known to the veterans. She volunteered as a hospital nurse in August, 1862, and went with the 4th N. Y. Her husband, R. H. Spencer, was a soldier in that regiment. Her first experience as a nurse was caring for the wounded from Antietam.

When the general field hospital was established at Windmill Point, Va., she was made matron. From June 12 to July she marched with the regiment from Falmouth, Va., to Gettysburg. She was moving with the ambulance and supply train, July 1, and was within four miles of Gettysburg when heavy firing was heard. The train was ordered back, but Mrs. Spencer loaded her horse with additional supplies and pressed forward with the First Corps until under fire at the foot of Seminary Ridge. She was at Gettysburg several weeks. At the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg she was personally thanked by President Lincoln.

Upon the opening of the Wilderness campaign she was aided by the medical purveyor to White House Landing, Md., and the sick and wounded from the front were being brought there. From Port Mifflin she went to White House Landing, May 20, 1864.

June 18, 1864, she went to City Point, where hospitals had been established, and resumed her duties as relieving agent, which she followed to the close of the war.

At the City Point explosion she was struck in the side by a grape-shot from the exploding ammunition. The Government pays her a pension of \$20 per month.

How a Woman Paid Her Debts.

I am out of debt, and thanks to the Dish Washer business for it. In the past five weeks I have made over \$500, and I am so thankful that I feel like telling everybody, so that they can be benefited by my experience. Anybody can sell Dish Washers, because everybody wants one, especially when it can be got so cheap. You can wash and dry the dishes in two minutes. I believe in two years from now every family will have one. You can get a lot of testimonials by addressing the Iron City Dish Washer Co., 145 S. Highland Ave., St. Paul, Minn., Pa., and you can't help but make money in the business.

I believe that I can clear over \$5,000 the coming year, and I am not going to let such an opportunity pass without improvement. We can't expect to succeed without trying.

George H. Young, Evans, Neb., writes that he had the discharge papers of John H. Jenkins, Capt. F. H. Parker's company, 10th N. Y. Art. Co., who was discharged at Petersburg, Va., in 1865.

HERE IS MONEY FOR YOU.

A correspondent writes: "I was awfully hard up and seemed almost impossible to make money at anything. Five weeks ago, almost in despair, I began to sell Dish Washers, and in five weeks I cleared over \$200 a week; in one I made \$800. Everybody who sees them as they are in the stores, and lavishly for free, paddles, cakes, candies, and everything else, and they will start you to work at once. I have sold over 100,000 of them, and I have sold them for half price, and I have sold them for the same family. Why? Well, when you see the \$200 a week, I